THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, October 14, 1806. No. 1047.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Front-Street, next door to the corner of Market-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six Months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post the postage must be paid in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square in proportion. Persons sending advertisements will please note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *PRINTING in general executed with neatness and dispatch.*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Lots in the Town of BETHLEHEM

Will be offered for SALE on TUESDAY the 21st day of October next, on the premises.

THIS Town is handsomely situated on the eastern bank of the Tuscarawa river, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio, on fractions No. 5, 6 and 8, in the 9th township, and 9th range, about 12 miles north west of the corner of the old seven ranges, and 9 miles south west of Canton.

A state road is already opened from Steubenville to the said corner of the seven ranges, from whence it will shortly be extended to this town, where it will be intersected by others leading from New-Lisbon, Nimishillen, Ozhaburgh and Canton, on a direction to the new purchase lately made by Congress.

A valuable and extensive body of land lies in the neighbourhood which is rapidly settling, the produce of which may be transported from this place by water to the Ohio.

These advantages combining with others which can only be discovered by a geographical knowledge of the country, must inevitably render BETHLEHEM in a very short time a place of considerable importance.

Attention will be given by

ROBERT RICHIE, jun'r. and
ISAAC JENKINSON,
Attorney for Tunis & Annesly.

Steubenville, August 30, 1806.

*** *Robert Richie and Isaac Jenkinson are also authorised to sell a number of valuable Tracts of Land on Tuscarawa river, and in other places.*

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

BARLEY.

Fifty Three Cents per bushel will be given for good merchantable Barley at the Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

For James O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

July 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

DONATION LANDS, FOR SALE.

FIRST DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
3	300
10	500
17	500
17	250
106	200
139	200
141	200
147	200
152	200
156	200
178	200
189	200
194	200

SECOND DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
16	300
57	250
40	250
189	250
259	200
399	200
406	200
410	200
416	200
421	200
1808	200
1811	200
1825	200
1908	200
1918	200

THIRD DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
443	200
444	200
463	200
481	200
495	200
497	200
566	200
642	200
1689	200
1937	200

FOURTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
76	250
80	250
719	200
727	200
794	200
812	200
856	200

FIFTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
98	250
881	200
882	200
979	200
1007	200
1041	200

SIXTH DISTICT. No.	Acres.
56	300
113	250
1112	200
1124	200
1142	200
1160	200
1206	200
1234	200
1236	200
1238	200
1240	200
1242	200
1271	200
1280	200

SEVENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
1334	200
1351	200
1357	200
1366	200
1375	200
1378	200
1400	200
1401	200
1435	200
1444	200
1469	200
1511	200

EIGHTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
159	250
1627	200
1642	200
1680	200
1683	200
1684	200
1710	200
1713	200
1720	200

TENTH DISTRICT. No.	Acres.
269	250
1969	200
2031	200
2071	200
2163	200

RALPH MARLIN, Esq. at *Meadville*; WILLIAM ELLIOT, Esq. at his farm, *Slippery Rock*, and JOHN CARLISLE STEWART, Esq. *New Castle*, will shew the lands, in their respective neighbourhoods. Application made to Mr. ANTHONY CROTHERS of *Philadelphia*, (now in the town of *Mercer*), who is duly authorised to contract for the sale of any part thereof; or to the Subscriber *South Fourth*, near *Walnut street, Philadelphia.*

JOHN ASHLEY.

September 1, 1806.

COTTON.

A quantity of first quality
Tennessee Cotton,
FOR SALE,

By the Bale. Approved endorsed notes at six, three, or two months, taken in payment.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of MORDECAI M'LEOD, late of the Borough of Pittsburgh, Boat Builder, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement properly attested, to the subscribers; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

CATHARINE M'LEOD, Adminx.
GEORGE ROBINSON, Adminr.

Pittsburgh, September 1, 1806. 6w.

FOR SALE AT
T. CROMWELL'S
Commission Store.

FRENCH BRANDY,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Lisbon Wine,
Cyder,
Peach Brandy,
Soal, Harness, and Upper Leather,
Superfine Flour of a superior quality, by the Barrel,
And a quantity of Lake Salt.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1806.

Regimental Orders.

AGREEABLE to a notification of the Brigade Inspector, the enrolled citizens composing the 62d Regiment of the Militia of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county Brigade, are order to parade for Review and Inspection on the third Wednesday of October, inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Work, in Pitt township, to perform the duty required of them by law. They will be careful to be properly armed and equipped, in order to save their fine, as a rigorous inspection will take place.

Officers for holding the Court of Appeal will be appointed at the Review and the time notified when they will meet.

R. CUNNINGHAM,
Lt. Col. Com't.

October 6, 1806.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED on the night of the 30th September last, JOHN SPARLING, a private soldier in the Regiment of Artillerists of the U. States, enlisted at this place 13th September, 1806. He is 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, gray eyes, fair hair, by occupation a carpenter, twenty-seven years of age, born in Middlesex county, New-Jersey, he has resided for some time past in Washington county, Pennsylvania. Took with him sundry articles of military cloathing, principally linen.

Any person apprehending said deserter and delivering him to the commanding officer of any military post or recruiting party in the United States, or this post shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JAMES S. SWEARINGEN.
Lieut. Artillerists, comm'g.

Fort Fayette, Oct. 3, 1806.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any demands against the estate of *Andrew Jamison*, late of the borough of Pittsburgh, Taylor, deceased, are requested to present them to the subsribers for settlement; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE ROBINSON, } Executors.
DAVID M'ELHENY, }

Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1806. 8t

PLANE MANUFACTORY.

M. ELLIS & Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public that they have commenced the *Plane Making* Business in all its various branches, *Pittsburgh*, in Second Street, near the corner of Liberty Street, where those who please to favour them with their custom may rely upon PLANES of a superior quality, and on reasonable terms.

☞ All orders duly attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

September 16*th*, 1806. tf.

The Justices and Constables ASSISTANT

By WM. GRAYDON, *Esquire.*

BEING a general collection of forms of practice, interpersed with various observations and directions; together with a number of adjudged cases, relative to the offices of justice and constable; with an appendix containing a variety of useful forms of conveyancing, this valuable book may be had at the Printing office of this Gazette. July 3, 1806.

JEREMIAH NEAVE,

No. 31,

SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAS imported for the *FALL SALES*, and will have constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of

CHINA, GLASS, & QUEENS WARE,
JAPANNED TEA TRAYS,
WAITERS, etc. etc.

Of the newest and most fashionable patterns.

ALSO,
PIPES AND GLASS BOTTLES,

Well worth the attention of all Country Storekeepers connected with Philadelphia. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a short date.

September 10. 8t

From Relf's Philadelphia, Gazette.

THE LECTURER.

"I was glad when they said unto me, let us go into the house of the Lord."

HOW few are there, among the thoughtless race of the present day, who can devoutly join in this gladsome strain of the inspired Psalmist!—While the haunts of vice and folly are crowded with deluded votaries, the Temples of the Lord are almost utterly despised and neglected!

The deplorable neglect of public worship, among the congregations of every description has long been a subject of sorrowful reflection to the friends of pure and undefiled religion. In vain have the preachers of the gospel expatiated on this increasing dereliction of duty. Their exhortations will continue to be unavailing, unless a sense of duty and a love of decorum and order, urge characters of influence in society to assist in the salutary reform of public habits. To aid in so laudable an object, I shall fill up the present number with a few observations on the subject.

Men who are suitably impressed with the excellency of the Divine ordinances, require nothing but that conviction, to urge them to a regular and decent observance of the outward forms and ceremonies of their respective churches.—Such men will always "go into the house of the Lord with gladness" of heart.—They alone enjoy the peculiar happiness of holding a close and intimate connection with things that are heavenly and full of joy. To them, the sabbath is indeed a day of rejoicing; but it is not the rejoicing of earthly passions. It is not the uproar of unruly spirits waging war against their consciences. It is the study, tranquil exultations of minds filled with all the loves and charities of human nature elevating themselves up to the perfections of a benevolent and all-wise Creator.

There are but few among us, it is hoped, who will deny that the precepts and ordinances of christianity are admirably calculated to strengthen the bonds of civil society. This consideration, if no other could be urged, is sufficient to establish the propriety of a decent and regular attendance on public worship. The father of a family in conformity to this amiable practice, will by his example at least contribute to the stock of social order and happiness. It is by such a course, that he will first make his children *good christians*; they cannot afterwards be *bad citizens.*

But the influence of this example will spread wider than the small circle of a man's own household. Every head of a family has more or less of dependants. These are frequently more readily acted upon by example than by precept. If by this impulse only they are induced to attend public worship, an highly desirable object is obtained; for even tho' they may not "go into the house of the Lord" with gladness, they never can come out of it with shame or sorrow.—If they are not made better by what they see and hear, there is at least no danger of their being made worse. While within the walls of a church they are far out of the way of sin; and this, with many frail constitutions almost amounts to the performance of a positive good.

The benefits of this practice are particularly applicable to every description of domestics and servants. That day which by the ordinances of our churches ought exclusively to be devoted to religious and charitable exercises, is now too generally employed by this class of individuals, in revelry, dissipation and vice. Their criminal and injurious sports have become offensive to the orderly part of the community. Besides this, it is a melancholy fact, that *little crimes*, which are but the beginnings of *capital offences*, more frequently occur on this day than on others. Fatal and distressing accidents are also more numerous: So that both religious duty and personal interest concur in enjoining on parents and masters the adoption of a salutary discipline over their household on this day.

With undistinguished sorrow and deep humiliation do I approach a point connected with this subject, which of all others I should be happy to avoid. If this criminal disregard of the Christian and social duties was limited to the above classes alone, there might be some hope of a reform from the influence and example of *higher life*. But alas, it is there that we find the root of this monstrous evil!—Men of wealth and weight in society will have to answer to their consciences and to God for the pernicious effects of a bad example. As if in open defiance of the injunctions of religion, the *day of the Lord*, is by too many of the higher orders of society devoted to objects of conviviality and sensual enjoyments!—As if the six long days of the week were not sufficient for the purposes of friendship and hospitality, the Sabbath is impiously selected to indulge in the lust of eating and drinking!—Who is there that has not remarked the total desertion of places of public worship, particularly on the afternoon of the Sabbath?—Who is there, so ignorant or so blinded, as not to perceive in this grievous neglect the existence of a practice injurious to the morals of society, and insulting to our holy religion?

FROM THE SECRET HISTORY OF THE COURT OF ST. CLOUD.

AFTER the treaty of Amiens had produced a general pacification, our government was seriously determined to reconquer from America, a part of those treasures its citizens had gained during the revolutionary war by a neutrality which our policy and interest required, and which the liberality of your government endured. Hence the acquisition we made of New-Orleans from Spain, and hence the intrigues of our emissaries in that colony, and the peremptory requisitions of provision for St. Domingo, by our minister and our generals. Had we been victorious in St. Domingo, most of our troops there were destined for the American continent, to invade, according to circumstances, either the Spanish colonies on the *Terra Firma*, or the states of the American commonwealth. The unforeseen rupture with England postponed a plan that is far from being laid aside.

You may perhaps think that, since we sold Louisiana, we have no footing in America that can threaten the peace or independence of the United States; but may not the same dictates that procured us at Madrid the acquisition of New-Orleans also make us masters of Spanish Floridas? and do you believe it improbable that the present disagreement between America and Spain are kept up by our intrigues and by our future views? Would not a word from us settle in an intsant, at Madrid, the differences as well as the frontiers, of the contending parties in America? And does it not seem to be the regular and systematic plan of our government to provoke the retaliation of the Americans, and to shew our disregard of their privilege of neutrality, and rights of independence; and, that we insult them, only because we despise them, and despise them only because we do not apprehend their resentment?

I have heard the late American minister here assert, that the American vessels captured by our cruisers, and condemned by our tribunals, only during the last war, amounted to above five hundred; and their cargoes (all American property), to one hundred and fifty millions of livres, 6,000,000l. Some few days ago, I saw a printed list, presented by the American consul to our minister of the marine department, claiming one hundred and twelve American ships, captured in the West-Indies, and on the coast of America, within these last two years; the cargoes of which have all been confiscated, and most of the crews still continue prisoners at Martinico, at Guadaloupe, or Cayenne. Besides these, sixty-six American ships, after being plundered, in part, of their cargoes at sea by our privateers, had been released; and their claims for property thus lost, or damage thus done, amounted to one million three hundred thousand livres, 54,000l.

You must have read the proclamations of our governors in the West-Indies, and therefore remember that one dated at Guadaloupe, and another dated at the city of San Domingo, both declare, without farther ceremony, all American and other neutral ships and cargoes good and lawful prizes, when coming from or destined to any port in the island of St. Domingo; because *Bonaparte's subjects there were in a state of rebellion.* What would these philanthropists, who twelve years ago wrote so many libels against your ministers, for their pretended system of famine, have said, had they instead of prohibiting the carrying of ammunition and provisions to the ports of France, thus extended their orders without discrimination or distinction? How would the neutral Americans, and the neutral Danes, and their then allies, *philosophers* and jacobins of all colours and classes, have complained and declaimed against the tyrants of the seas; against the enemies of humanity, liberty and equality. Have not the negroes now as much as our jacobins had in 1793, a right to call upon all those tender-hearted schemers, dupes or impostors, to interest humanity in their favour? But, as far as I know, no friends of liberty have yet written a line in favour of these oppressed and injured men, whose former slavery was never doubtful, and who therefore had more reason to rise against their tyrants, and to attempt to shake off their yoke, than our French insurgents; who, free before, have, never since they revolted against lawful authority, enjoyed an hour's freedom. But the Emperor Jacques the First has no propagators, no emissaries, no learned men, and no secret agents to preach insurrection in other states, while defending his own usurpation; besides, his treasury is not in the most brilliant and flourishing situation, and the crew of our white revolutionists are less attached to liberty than to cash.

FROM THE NEW-YORK SPECTATOR.

GOOD CIDER.

Directions for making sweet, clear Cider, that shall retain its fine vinous flavour, and keep good for a long time in casks like wine.

THERE are persons in this country who have for years been in the habit of making a particular fine, rich and sweet Cider, which they sell from six to ten dollars per barrel; the method of doing it they have endeavoured to keep a profound secret.

The writer of this being acquainted with the art, is desirous that all cider makers may profit by it, and takes this method to make it more generally known.

It is of importance in making Cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from must. To make good Cider, fruit should be ripe, (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumice 24 hours, the Cider will be richer, softer and higher coloured; if the fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better; as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding the apples, and pressing out the juice, is a mere manual labour, performed with very little skill in the operator; but here the great art of making good Cider commences, for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of this fluid. The first is the vinous; the second the acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo to make good Cider. It is this operation that separates the filth from the juice, and leaves it a clear, sweet vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state, is the grand secret; this is done by fumigating it with sulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all Cider makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expence, and but little trouble, and will have the desired effect. I would recommend that the juice, as it comes from the press, be placed in open headed casks or vats; in this situation, it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the person attending may with great correctness ascertain when the first fermentation ceases—this is of great importance, and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface and there forming a soft spongy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and a white froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in the fine genuine clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clean casks; and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To do this, take a strip of canvas, of about two inches broad and twelve long, dip this into melted sulphur and when a few pails of racked cider is put into the cask, set this match on fire and hold it in the cask till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it, that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this fill the cask and bung it up. This cider should be racked off again the latter part of February, or first of March; and if not as clear as you would wish it, put in isinglass to fine it, and stir it well—then put the cask in a cool place, where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner, will keep sweet in casks for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America, to cultivate the fruit, that is natural to the soil of this country, and to make the most of the fruit, which that soil produces: especially when its produce is an article of value, and of great consumption in this country.

A Lover of Good Cider.

FROM THE LUZERNE FEDERALIST.

MR. EDITOR.

I SEND you an extract for the Ladies, from a valuable little book. As all advice, in a greater or less degree implies censure, I hope you will not think it unsuitable for your paper. I only mention this to induce you to admit the piece, which you might otherwise think not suited to your design;—for I would be very far from intimating that I suppose a single lady in *Luzerne*, faulty in any particular, that is the subject of the advice. E.

One of the chief beauties in a female character, is that modest reserve, that retiring delicacy, which avoids the public eye, and is disconcerted even at the gaze of admiration. I do not wish you to be insensible to applause. If you were, you must become, if not worse, at least less amiable women. But you may avoid being dazzled by that admiration, which yet rejoices your hearts.

"When a girl ceases to blush, she has lost the most powerful charm of beauty. That extreme insensibility which it indicates, may be a weakness and incumbrance in our sex, as I have too often felt; but in yours it is peculiarly engaging. Pedants, who think themselves philosophers, ask why a woman should blush when she is guilty of no crime. It is a sufficient answer, that nature has made you blush when you are guilty of no fault, and has forced us to love you because you do so. Blushing is far from being necessarily an attendant on guilt, that it is the usual companion of innocence.

"The great art of pleasing in conversation consists in making the company pleased with themselves. You will more readily hear them talk yourselves into their good graces.

"Beware of detraction, especially where your own sex are concerned. You are generally accused of being particularly addicted to this vice; I think unjustly. Men are full as guilty of it when interests more frequently clash, and as your feelings are quicker than ours temptations to it are more frequent. For this reason, be particularly tender of the reputation of your own sex, especially when they happen to rival you in our regards.—We look on this as the strongest proof of dignity and true greatness of mind.

"Consider every species of indelicacy in conversation as shameful in itself, and as highly disgusting to us.—The dissolateness of men's education allows, them to be diverted with a kind wit, which yet they have delicacy enough to be shocked at, when it comes from your mouths, and even when you hear it without pain or contempt. Virgin purity is of that delicate nature, that it cannot bear certain things without contamination. It is always in your power to avoid these.—No man, but a brute, or a fool, would insult a woman with conversation which he sees gives pain; nor will he dare to do it, if she resent the injury with a becoming spirit. There is a dignity in conscious virtue which is able to awe the most shameless and abandoned of men.

You will be perhaps reproached with prudery. By prudery is generally meant an affectation of delicacy. Now I do not wish you to possess it. At any rate it is better to run the risk of being thought ridiculous than disgusting.

The men will complain of your reserve.—They, will assure you that a franker behavior would make you more amiable. But trust me, they are not sincere when they tell you so. I acknowledge that on some occasions it might render you more agreeable as companions, but it would make you less amiable as women: An important distinction, which many of your sex are not aware of. After all, I wish you to have great ease and openness in your conversation. I only point out some considerations which ought to regulate your behavior in that respect.

Have a sacred regard to truth: Lying is a mean despicable vice. I have known some women of excellent parts who were so much addicted to it, that they could not be trusted in the relation of any story, especially if it contained any thing of the marvellous, or if they themselves were the heroine of the tale. This weakness did not proceed from a bad heart, but was merely the effect of vanity, or an unbridled imagination. I do not mean to censure that lively embellishment of a humourous story, which is only intended to promote innocent mirth.

There is a certain gentleness of spirit and manners extremely engaging in your sex; not that indiscriminate attention, that unmeaning simper which smiles on all alike. This arises either from an affectation of softness, or from perfect insipidity.

A fine woman, like other fine things in nature, has her proper point of view, from which she may be seen to most advantage. To fix this point, requires great judgment, and an intimate knowledge of the human heart. By the present mode of female manners, the ladies seem to expect that they should regain their ascendency over us by the fullest display of their personal charms, by being always in our eye at public places, by conversing with us with the same unreserved freedom as we do with one another; in short, by resembling us as nearly as they possibly can. But a little time and experience will shew the folly of this expectation and conduct.

The power of a fine woman over the hearts of men, of men of the finest parts, is even beyond what she conceives. They are sensible of the pleasing illusion, but they cannot, nor do they wish to dissolve it. But if she is determined to dispel the charm, it certainly is in her power; she may soon reduce the angel to a very ordinary girl.

There is a native dignity in ingenious modesty to be expected in your sex, which is your natural protection from the familiarities of men and which you should feel previous to the reflection that it is your interest to keep yourselves sacred from all personal freedoms. The many nameless charms and endearments of beauty should be reserved to bless the arms of the happy man to whom you give your heart, but who, if he has the least delicacy, will despise them if he knows that they have been prostituted to fifty men before him. The sentiment that a woman may allow all innocent freedoms, provided her virtue is secure, is both grossly indelicate and dangerous, and has proved fatal to many of your sex.

Let me now recommend to your attention that elegance, which is not so much a quality itself as the high polish of every other. It is what diffuses an ineffable grace over every look, every motion, every sentence you utter. It gives that charm to beauty, without which it generally fails to please. It is partly a personal quality, in which respect it is the gift of nature; but I speak of it principally as a quality of the mind. In a word, it is perfection of taste in life and manners; every virtue and every excellency in their most graceful and amiable forms.

You may perhaps think I want to throw every spark of nature out of your composition, and to make you entirely artificial. Far from it. I wish you to possess the most perfect simplicity of heart and manners. I think you may possess dignity without pride, affability without meanness, and simple elegance without affectation.

FROM THE BOSTON REPETORY.

PEACE.—By the lateft arrivals, the re-establishment of peace betwen Russia and France is confirmed, and the immediate approach of an accommodation between England and France rendered almost certain. This news, so grateful in sound to the first impressions of humanity, will carry gloom and dismay to the heart of every American, who is not indifferent to the imminent danger, with which such an event would threaten this exposed, defenceless, country.

If peace be actually settled between France and England, there is too much reason to say to those who have never considered our political existence in jeopardy, and we mean no light or profane allusion, SLEEP ON NOW, FOR THE DIE IS CAST, and we are left weak, spiritless, unpitied and unbefriended to the mercy of a triumphant Despot, who has prostrated the independence of almost every nation in Europe.

Americans, if you are not appalled by a first glance of the terrors which menace your national existence, look at your situation; stare it in the face, that foreign tyranny may not surprise you, when it actully comes. *England at peace with France!!* France holding in subjection, and as completely at her command as her own provinces, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, Prussia, and we may add Portugal, and other minor powers, now swallowed up and nameless! A fourth part of the navy, which Bonaparte could immediately detach from his vassal kingdoms, and from his own would be sufficient to block up every port in the Union. A tenth part of the blood-hounds, whom he has long employed in demolishing the independence of Europe and whom must now hang as an expensive, useless weight on his government might cross the Atlantic, no Cochrans nor Strachans to intervene, and land at Louisiana, where our administration of government has but disappointed and disgusted the inhabitants, and where we have not force enough to repel two regiments. France sent to St. Domingo an army, never missed at home, but much larger than ever Great-Britain sent against the United States. Would not such an army, with a few 74's at the mouth of the Mississippi, immediately deprive all our country west of the Allegheny mountains of any commerce with the rest of the world, and make capitulation preferable to resistance?

And what can we expect of such men as the frowns of heaven and our own delusion have placed at the head of our nation! Already, when France was driven from the ocean by a brave and active enemy, she had but to act and receive pledges of our servility. It was not enough that our citizens, who should trade to St. Domingo, should be abandoned by their own country, and left to expiate as pirates, for communicating with a rebel country; but our government was imperiously commanded to punish, for France, violations of the laws of nations committed *without* our jurisdiction, and *within* the professed jurisdiction of that nation, and the command was instantly obeyed! Spain had injured, abused and insulted us, and grossly trifled with our ambassadors; but France required money, as the only condition on which, Spain should be allowed even to tamper longer with us, and two millions were voted the President, for the express purpose of expending them in foreign negociations. The expectation of peace has, however, opened new prospects to Bonaparte, no accommodation can now be effected, and the boundaries of a territory which our government, in a fit of party rage, purchased without any specified limits, are already on the carpet, the subject of a quarrel with us.

With such an enemy and such a government what shall we do? What can we do? The contemplation is gloomy beyond description.—The wretched Jefferson, his policy and his clan of weak headed or wicked politicians must fall; but with their fall the evils which they have invited will not cease. Shall we bow to members of the Legion of Honor, selected from the basest and most treacherous among us, cloathed with honors and powers as the reward of treason? Or shall we again call up the spirit of '76, and take heaven to witness, WE WILL BE FREE OR PERISH. We have indulged in these reflections, not to cherish despair; but to awaken every brave American to a sense of our situation, and a serious deliberation on this great question—*whether, if England and France have actually made peace, we can maintain our independence against the latter.* The great men of our nation will ere long be called upon by the exigency of the times. In trouble, the whole people will turn their backs on their empty headed and false hearted demagogues.—They will look to their wise men for counsel and their brave men for their exertion. Let our sages then betimes consult and resolve on the course they will recommend. To indulge resentment against a fickle, ungateful multitude, when love of country and self preservation call to action, would be unworthy of great minds—it is an evil not to be apprehended. In or out of office is of no consequence the talents of the country will soon be put in requisition, and God grant they may be successfully directed.

BOSTON, *Sept.* 26.

By the politeness of the captain, and a passenger in the Venus, arrived here on Saturday last from Halifax, we have been favored with London papers to the 7th, and Halifax papers, containing London dates to the 9th August.

By these accounts, it appears, that in consequence of dispatches received by his Majesty's Ministers, from lord Yarmouth, a Cabinet Council was immediately held; and the result was a determination that Lord Lauderdale, for whom passports were brought, should proceed immediately for Paris. His lordship accordingly set out the very next day; and it was expected, that question of peace or war, would be decided in a few days after his arrival. This step is supposed to have been accelerated by the treaty, concluded between Russia and France. The idea however, of approaching peace, does not appear, to have excited those rejoicings with which the unfortunate treaty of Amiens was hailed; and unles better terms are obtained the treaty which may possibly result, will not be very popular in Great Britain.

Mr. Fox, at the latest date of our papers, was said to be so ill that little hopes were entertained of his recovery.

It is not unfrequently observed that Lord Lauderdate will have very little to do, except signing the preliminaries. To this opinion, however, is opposed many very natural considerations. It is impossible, that he should not have many points of great importance to discuss and arrange. Among these are said to be several which relate to commerce and navigation; and which, from the high ground maintained by the British Ministry will probably create many difficulties in the way of peace.

The expedition, having on board a large body of troops, has sailed for the Mediterranean; and is to be followed by Lord St. Vincent, with a select squadron of ships. His lordship's fleet is provisioned for 8 months foreign service.

NEW-HAVEN, (Con.) *September* 23.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The result of our autumnal election has considerably disappointed, by transcending the expectations of those who are stedfast in their attachment to the civil and religious institutions of Connecticut. Witnessing the systematic organization of the adverse party, and their unexampled exertions for several months past, by means no less extraordinary than unwarrantable, to revolutionize the state at this election; it certainly would not have been surprising had even a temporary cloud overshadowed our singular prosperity. That such is not permitted to be

the fact however; that on the contrary the sober, solid and rational principles of freedom, such as Washington inculcated and the enlightened citizens of Connecticut cling to, should pass through the trials of these times not only unshaken, but with the majesty of encreasing might, calls forth our humble gratitude to that Providence who so signally protects us, and teacheth the understanding to choose the thing which is right. Nor will such emanations of thankfulness long be limited to those only who now form the majority in this state: the time is not far distant—one, two or three years must round the period—when numerous hearts of our brethren, which still beat discordant to these sentiments, will espouse them with eagerness, and piously render thanks to Heaven that the projects of their present leaders were defeated. Of this we can entertain no doubt, satisfied as we are that their wishes and intentions are with their country, and that the artful devices of turbulent men cannot much longer beguile those of them who honestly search after the truth.

We have said that the federal majority is increasing This is manifest by the following statement, exhibiting the strength of parties in the House of Representatives for the last five legislative periods including the ensuing session.

At the Spring term, 1804, of 195 members, 79 were democrats, the greatest number there ever has been—The Autumn of the same year the number was reduced to 63—The Spring of 1805 it rose to 69—In the Fall was again but 63—And last Spring was 72. At the last session, an addition of two members was provided for, by incorporating two new towns, which makes that branch now consist of 197 representatives; and by the late election 136 of these are Federalists, and only 61 democrats,

To learn how the several counties will stand represented in the House, the reader is referred to the subjoined list :—

	Fed.	*Demo.*
HARTFORD COUNTY	19	13
NEW-HAVEN - -	12	11
NEW-LONDON - -	10	9
FAIRFIELD, - -	15	13
WINDHAM, - -	19	6
LITCHFIELD, - -	39	0
MIDDLESEX, - -	12	2
TOLLAND, - -	10	7
	136	61
	61	
Majority,	75	

TRENTON, *September* 29.

PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The late triumph of the Federalists in the state of Connecticut, and the evident declension of democratic notions in different parts of the country, portend a speedy downfall of party men and party projects. The prospect is favourable to our becoming *AMERICANS* once more. In Rhode-Island, which has been a very democratic state, at the last election for members of Congress, the democratic ticket was run very close, and in the spring election the democratic candidate for Governor so hard, that no election was effected.

We observe that the federal Governor Tichenor, of Vermont, has succeeded, notwithstanding the formidable opposition made to his election by the Democrats; and Mr. Elliot also, who was opposed by the democrats on account of his independence and liberality, has carried his election for Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

The following is communicated to us from New-Orleans, and proceeds from a source of unquestionable veracity,—

NATCHITOCHES, August 9.—The wise proceedings of our immaculate administration, have brought us into a fine dilemma. The Spaniards with a thousand men have actually crossed the Sabine, with the intention to reoccupying the ground they were last winter forced from. We have no alternative but to fight or be laughed at by all the world maugre the negociations.

"There are not more than two hundred, effective men here, two hundred more are ordered but cannot be here for upwards of 20 days, and then it is probable that the Spaniards will be reinforced several hundred, which it is said have some time since crossed the Trinity.

"The explorers have also lately been turned back, and our flag taken from its staff in the Cadeaux Village, and treated with the utmost ignominy. Thanks to Mr. Jefferson, and his wise Counsellor Sibley."

JAMAICA FLEET.—Capt. Knight, of the brig Speedwell, arrived at Newburyport, on the 10th Sept. lat. 36, 36 long. 62, 47, fell in, after the gale, with the remains of the last homeward bound Jamaica fleet, which originally consisted of 140 sail under convoy of three frigates and one brig; there were only 45 sail safe. Nine were ascertained to have been lost, with all their crews, at it is supposed the greater part of the other 88 must have shared the same fate. One of the frigates, capt. Dashwood, who commanded the convoy had put into Bermuda, (with the loss of her masts,) for repair. The cargoes of those saved were all more or less damaged.

From information which may be relied on, it appears that the Spanish forces had, in the beginning of August, passed the Sabine river, and entered the territory of the United States. Their whole strength is represented to amount to about one thousand, under the command of Col. Errara. Col. Cushing, the American commandant, was at the last date stationed at Natchitoches, with a force of between four and five hundred men, which, with the troops ordered from Fort Adams and other posts, would probably amount to between six and seven hundred. Governor Claiborne was actively employed in making arrangements for calling out the militia, if such a measure should prove necessary. Col. Cushing had on the 5th of August dispatched major Porter to Col. Errara to advise him of the existing state of things between the United States and Spain, that negociations were actually depending between them, and urging the impropriety of making any change in the situation of the armed force of either nation which should alter the state of things on the delivery of the country to the United States; and informing him that any invasion of the territory of the United States would be resisted.

Col. Errara, who was this side of the Sabine, at Prudhome, about 40 miles from Natchitoches, replied on the ensuing day, that in obedience to instructions, it was his purpose to keep the territory against all hostile attempts, it being considered as a dependence of the province of Texos.

Some of the accounts represent the Spanish forces as being within twelve miles of Natchitoches; the most authentic information, however, from that post, which is no later than the 10th of August, says no apprehension was entered for its safety, nor was it thought that an attack was meditated on it.—*Nat. Intel.*

NEW-YORK, *September* 30.

MIRANDA AGAIN.

By the arrival this forenoon of the schooner Pearl, captain Gould, from Porto Rico, we understand that accounts are received that Miranda after having experienced the partial defeat mentioned in a late paper, re-embarked his troops at Coro, stood further up the river, and effected a second landing; and that on the 25th of August he had been joined by 10.000 Spaniards. Such was the news at Porto Rico when captain Gould sailed.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY *October* 14 1806.

TO THE ELECTORS.

THIS DAY, my fellow citizens, an high and important act of sovereignty is placed in your hands to discharge; an act which none but freemen can perform, and the performance of which proclaims to the world your liberty and independence. Was such a distinguished act of sovereign power, the mere gift or grant of an acknowledged superior, the confidence reposed in your integrity and fidelity might be sufficient to animate you to a punctual performance: But when you consider that this is a power which you hold by indefeasible right, your title to which is a fee-simple, and where you acknowledge no superior under Heaven, what strong motives must prompt you to a faithful and even punctual discharge of the trust.—We are, however, though free, under strong obligations and bound by duty and solemn contract to the performance. This contract, these obligations and this duty, when we framed our constitutions and forms of government, we voluntarily entered into and imposed upon ourselves. The performance of those parts of the sovereign power, which were reserved to the people, was imposed by the whole people upon each individual; each individual covenanted with the whole people, faithfully to perform their several parts. The safety of the nation, as well as the security and permanence of our liberty and independence, also call upon us to discharge the trust. Every vote is a PILLAR on which these rest; and the want of one of them (however inconsiderable it may appear) may leave an opening, through which the enemies of liberty may effect a breach and undermine the whole fabric, which protects our republican institutions and every thing dear to freemen. Let, therefore, no trifling excuse, no private interest, nothing less than the most urgent necessity, prevent our discharging the important duties of electors. Let us come forward, on this day, and by making an open and public profession of our opinions and principles, shew our attachment to liberty and free government, and our determination to defend and render them perpetual in this their last retreat.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Printer,

I HAVE the satisfaction of again congratulating you and the other friends of liberty and of our free political institutions on the appearance of another number of the Commonwealth, which I am persuaded will have the best effect. In this number they have discharged their whole battery of blunderbusses and pop guns, charged as usual with the most barefaced falsehoods and misrepresentations. From the number of pieces in the paper we may form a pretty correct opinion of the whole number of scribblers belonging to the Pittsburgh faction, as they appear to have been all busy, from their great men who can squeese out or patch up a column, to the fellow that can furnish just *three low dull lines*.

It would be losing time to examine such publications farther than to just give a specimen of them.

The story of the young man in Pitt township who is represented as having been refused his vote, we are assured, is absolutely false. It is positively stated the vote was received and counted; and that only some argument or dispute had taken place with respect to its legality after it had been put into the box; that there still remained a doubt in the minds of the judges whether it ought to have been received, which they had taken means to remove before the appearance of the last Commonwealth, that there might be no doubt on the day of the principal election. Had any judges at an election for inspectors in the country, chosen on the spot without having an opportunity of examining the constitution and laws, made a mistake, they ought not to have been so grossly charged and abused, as it might have been reasonably supposed unintentional: especially when the object was of so little consequence as the election of an inspector. The dispute in this case is said to have arisen respecting citizenship, and depended upon the construction of a doubtful clause in one of the acts of Congress. But the false statement from the first section of the act of assembly clearly proves the intention to misrepresent. This statement is given as a literal extract, with the marks of quotation; the latter part of which is neither in the constitution nor act of assembly. By either of these is there any thing more dispensed with, in favour of the sons of qualified electors between the ages of 21 and 22 years. than the payment of a state or county tax. Every elector must be a *a freeman and a citizen, and have resided in the state two years next before the election*: these are absolutely necessary in every case.—These requisites in the qualification of an elector are universal, and required both by the constitution and acts of Assembly. If this was not the case, persons who were not free, who never resided in the state and never intended to reside in it, would be entitled to vote, provided they were sons of qualified electors, and between the ages of 21 and 22 years. Nay, there might happen cases where foreigners of the order of nobility and bearing hereditary titles, might be admitted to vote at our elections. Does Mr. Smith and his friends intend to bring a cargo of British subjects across the Lake on the day of election, to give their votes and send him to Congress? Or does Duane expect on that day some new made princes of Bonaparte, whose fathers are qualified electors, residing in this state.

The Commonwealth' folks say in one paper that John Wilkins, jr. *says* the landlord *three* prices for his whiskey,—in another, that the tavern keepers give full *change*; Is this a payment of *three prices?* A poor come off! They also represent their opponents as composed of the opulent and lower class; the latter they call *poor, ignorant, timid fools*, whom they say they are afraid of scaring out of their wits, *if they have any!* Pretty friends of the poor!

The misrepresentations of the Pittsburgh leaders have produced effects and a re-action, which they little expected. The behaviour of the actual settlers is truly honorable, and the independent and liberal conduct of the Mechanicks of Pittsburgh, in repelling the false and unjust charge made against one of their fellow citizens and best friends, is beyond all praise. These proceedings we hope will have an excellent effect in checking the attempts made to divide the people of this country, who have all one common interest, into classes opposite to each other.

A CITIZEN.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening the 2d instant, by the Rev Mr. Steele, Mr. JAMES BROWN to Miss POLLY BANTON, daughter of Mr. Mansfield Banton, of this Borough.

—— on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Steele, Mr. JOHN LINTON to Miss ELIZABETH MILLER, daughter of Mr. JOHN MILLER, of this place.

ON Wednesday the 1st inst. a melancholy and distressing accident befel Mr. WILLIAM IRWIN, of this Borough. Driving a team down a hill near this place, he fell, and the waggon wheel ran over his leg and fractured it in a most shocking manner. He suffered excruciating pain until the following Saturday, when he expired, a mortification having previously taken place. Mr. Irwin was in the forty-fourth year of his age. He has left a widow and six small children to lament the loss of a tender husband, and an affectionate and indulgent parent. He always sustained the character of an honest man, and possessed a most benevolent heart and friendly disposition. His remains were interred on Sunday morning in the Presbyterian church yard, attended by a numerous concourse of citizens.

With regret we announce, that, by letters received from Washington, the report of the death of JOHN ISRAEL, Esq. late Editor of the Tree of Liberty, and Recorder of Deeds and Register of Wills for the county of Washington, has been confirmed. These letters inform us, that owing to some accident, one of his fingers had received a small puncture by the point of a bayonet, which, (as frequently happens) being too much neglected, and no experienced physician called in, until a mortification had taken place, and his case become so desperate that even amputation could not avail, had occasioned this mournful event. He is said to have died on Tuesday evening last; and that on Wednesday his remains were interred with military and masonic honours. Thus has he been cut off in the bloom of life and vigour of manhood, leaving an amiable wife, and (we believe) an only child to feel and deplore the loss of an husband and father. How tender is the thread of human life!

THE TEAR.

I TALK'D of the woes of the days that are past,
Of afflictions and trials severe:
How the May-morn of life, was with storms overcast,
How the blossoms of hope were all nipt by the blast;
And beauty sat list'ning to hear.
Of hardships and dangers, and many a wrong,
And of toils that beset me so near,
Of Treachery's snare, and Ingratude's tongue,
I told:—'twas pleasant the tale to prolong—
For beauty repaid with a tear.

Ah! soft form of Beauty that gladdens the soul!
Is aught as thy smypathy dear—
When thy bright beaming eyes with benignity roll,
When heaves thy full bosom at Pity's controul,
And thy roses are wash'd with a tear.

When dark rolls the clouds that o'ershadow our doom,
When toils, and when dangers appear—
When the storm-threat'ning waves all their terrors assume,
Then the sun-beam of Hope that can break thro' the gloom
O Beauty! must shine thro' a tear.

Yes Beauty—thy tear that from smypathy flows,
To Manhood should ever be dear;
'Tis the balm of all ill, and the cure of all woes;
And the heart-rankling wounds of remembrance shall close,
That Beauty has washed with a tear.

BE it ordained by the Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That the Ordinance passed in Council on the 8th of January, 1806, repealing the second section of the Ordinance No. 30, which prohibited the shoeing of Horses or Cattle in any of the squares, streets, lanes or alleys, within the built parts of he Borough, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance, the 2d October, 1806.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

Information Wanted.

JOHN PETER LAUSBERG, a German, from the town of Elberfeldt, came to a America in the year 1785, and was acquainted with Messrs. SCRIBA, SCROEPPEL and HARRMAN of Philadelphia.

His Family in Germany, wish to be informed whether he is still living. According to the last accounts, of him, he set off for Pittsburgh about 15 years since, in order to establish a Distillery. Any information on this subject will be thankfully received and all expences paid by

FREDERICK M. AMELUNG.

Pittsburgh, *October* 13, 1806.

N. B. Printers in the western Country will greatly oblige by inserting the above once or twice in their papers.

Taken up as a stray on the 18th of September last, a Black COW, supposed to be 4 years old, both ears cropt, and a piece cut off the lower part of the nigh ear, her belly and both flanks white, and some white on her tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM ELLIOT, Wood Ranger.

October 5, 1806.

Taken up in this borough a bright bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 12 years old, has a star in his forehead, and has what is generally called a glass eye, hurt on the right side, one hind and one fore foot white, and has a long tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

HENRY BOLLINGER, *High Constable.*

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1806.

Regimental Orders.

AGREEABLE to a notification of the Brigade Inspector, the enrolled citizens composing the 62d Regiment of the Militia of Pennsylvania, Allegheny county Brigade, are order to parade for Review and Inspection on the fourth Wednesday of October, inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of William Work, in Pitt township, to perform the duty required of them by law. They will be careful to be properly armed and equipped, in order to save their fine, as a rigorous inspection will take place.

Officers for holding the Court of Appeal will be appointed at the Review and the time notified when they will meet.

R. CUNNINGHAM,
Lt. Col. Com't.

October 13, 1806.

WARNER & LLOYD,

TAYLORS & HABIT MAKERS,

HAVE commenced business next door to the corner of Market in Second street, where Gentlemen's Cloathes and Ladies' Habits, will be made in the newest and most approved fashions.

They flatter themselves, that from their experience in business, they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may think proper to favour them with their custom, and hope that they will meet with a share of public patronage.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms, Ladies' Great Coats, Spencers, and Pelerceis made in the neatest manner, and to suit their present dress.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 1, 1806.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed, may be had at this Office.

JUSTICES WARRANTS,
SUMMONSES,
EXECUTIONS,
SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESESS
ALSO,
LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION,
ADMINISTRATION BONDS.

Valuable Medicines.

Just received from RICHARD LEE'S *Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, and for Sale by Mr* JOHN ANTHONY TARASCON, only, *in Pittsburgh.*

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas, soar throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have their children afflicted with the Hooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

From Luther Martin, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN—I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary; I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soarness and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

The Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not attended by that tormenting smart which attends the application of other medicines.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

For preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, such as freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflamatory redness, scurfe, tetters, ring worms, sunburns, prickley heat, &c. &c.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

The excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorbing all that accrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to accumulate never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weskness or of accident.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of all kinds of Head Ache.

For the cure of Venerial Complaints.

The Patent Indian Vegetable Specific. Prepared by Dr. Leroux.

HAHN's Anti Billious Pills.

Excellently adopted to carry off superfluous bile, and to prevent its morbid secritions; to restore and amend the appetite, to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences, a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at stomach, and severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops,

For the cure of the Ague, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

THOUSANDS can testify of their being cured by these drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and no one in a hundred has had occasion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,
THE TABLE OF FEES,
established by law for Justices of the Peace and Constables.

Lands for Sale.

LEET'S DISTRICT—Nos. 20 and 21, known by the name of Legionville:—also, Nos. 53, 54, 55, 56, 71, 74, 132, 137 141.

BRADEN'S DISTICT.—Nos. 58, 59, 61 62, 75.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT.—Nos. 13, 25 54, 58, 59, 60, 63, 64.

Liberal credit will be given for a grea part of the purchase money:—For the terms of Sale, apply to JOHN WAY Esquire, Sewickly Bottom, on the Ohio, or to JAMES ROSS, Esquire, Pittsburgh.

April 14, 1804.

William P. Farrand & Co's.
CLASSICAL AND LITERARY BOOK-STORE,
SIGN OF MINERVA, NO. 185, MARKET-STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
For Sale, Wholesale and Retail.

AN extensive assortment of *Books*, in the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and modern Languages: also, of Literary, Religious, and Historical works—An establishment particularly designed to afford general supplies of books for classical and professional readers, and for literary institutions: also, the most valuable selections for private libraries.

A general assortment of *Books & Stationary Goods*, for the country; together with a variety of Mathematical, Optical and Fancy articles.

July 14. tf.

Banton & Miltenberger,
(Lately from Philadelphia.)
Copper Smiths, Tin Plate Workers and Japanners.

HAVE *commenced their Manufactory at the corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh. They flatter themselves that from a number of years experience in the different branches of their business, they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may please to favour them with their commands.*

They not only warrant their work good, but also elegant of the kind; their Japanned Ware for strength and beauty, is superior to any manufactured in the United States, and as they intend to have always on hand an handsome assortment of COPPER, TIN and JAPANNED WARES, of every description, Merchants and others can have their orders executed on the shortest notice, and at a very reduced price; they therefore hope by their attention, punctuality and good workmanship, to merit the patronage of the public.

N. B. Old Waiters, Bread Trays &c. Japanned.

☞ *Sign Painting on Japanned Tin, neatly executed.*

*** *Banton & Miltenberger, inform the citizens of the Western Country, &c. that they have a large and extensive assortment of STILLS, of every size, manufactured by them—so that persons wishing to purchase may be accomodated on as good terms as at any other place, and may be suited to their mind.*

Pittsburgh, February 10th, 1806.

JOHN BAIRD,
TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY nforms his customers, and the public in general, that he has just received the latest LONDON FASHIONS from his friend in Philadelphia, who regularly receives them every Spring and Fall. hose who choose to favor him him with their custom may rely on having their work done in the neatest manner. He hopes by his strict attention to business and the superior workmen which he has in his employ, to give general satisfaction.

He likewise has received the latest London Fashions for Ladies Habits, Spencers Peleceis, &c. &c.

N. B. Naval and Military Uniforms executed in the neatest and most complete manner.

Two Apprentices, that can be well recommended, wil be taken on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

☞ Three or four Journeyman, wanted immediately.

Land for Sale

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, Pine Grove mills, on Pino creek.

August 25, 1806. tf.

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the* Copper and Tin Manufactures *in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.*

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

TURNPIKE ROAD.

A BOOK for subscriptions to the Harrisburgh and Pittsburgh artificial road, is this day opened, and ready for subscribers, at the store of Col. THOMAS BAIRD, the corner of Market and Fourth Streets, Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
THOMAS BAIRD,
JAMES O'HARA,
SAMUEL EWALT,
A. TANNEHILL,
} Commissioners.

June 11, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE.
A Valuable Tract of Land,

In Peters Township, Washington County, on a branch of Peters creek, containing about 900 acres, equal, if not superior in quality and situation to most land in this country, and not more than four miles from the Monongahela river, fifteen miles from Pittsburgh, the great road from which to Brownsville, passes thro' the tract, as also the road from Elizabeth Town to Washington; there are several Meeting Houses in the neighbourhood and Mills and Distilleries convenient. There is three farms on this tract containing upwards of 176 acres of cleared land well improved, the residue well timbered and watered, a considerble part of which being well adapted for meadow. The whole will be sold together or sub-divided, to suit purchasers. A small part of the purchase money will be expected at the time of sale, for the remainder a credit will be given bearing interest. An indisputable title with a general warrantee will be given. This tract adjoins that on which James Barclay now lives, and is occupied by James Anderson, Samuel Price, and Henry Potter, tenants, who will shew the premises. For further particulars apply to the proprietors in Pittsburgh.

PRESLEY NEVILL,
ISAAC CRAIG.

March 1, 1804.

JOHN CARR,
Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,
LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Have just received a fresh supply of
MERCHANDIZE,

Which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or such country produce as will meet their approbation.

They have also,

Barr Iron, and Castings,

by the ton; with a large assortment of

Drugs and Patent Medicine,

AS USUAL.

WRENSHALL & BOGGS.

Pittsburgh, 27th May, 1806. 6m.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(Price 1 dollar per doz.) THE
Pittsburgh Magazine Almanack,
FOR 1807.

☞ AMONG other new and interesting matter, this Almanac will contain, an abstract view of A TOUR up the RED, BLACK, and WASHITA rivers in *Louisiana*, as performed by *Doctor Hunter, Mr. Dunbar*, and others, who were employed by the United States for the purpose of making a survey of these rivers, of the adjacent country, and of the *Hot Springs* in the vicinity of the last river.—With a notice of vegetables, minerals, animals, salt springs, Indians, silver mines, stones, plants, trees, situation and soil of the country—And an account of the great plains to the westward, and the great dividing mountain which separates the waters of the Missouri from those of the Pacific Ocean—of rock salt—the silver pin—a singular idea of the Indians respecting the universal deluge—the natural bridge—of the Arkansa and White rivers—the shining mountains—plaister of Paris—coal mine—Turkey oil stones, *&c. &c.*

It will also contain the advice of a father to his son on the choice of a wife; the advice of a father to his daughters, on conduct in life, behaviour, friendship, love and marriage.

Also just published,
(Price 50 cents per doz.)
The Common Pittsburgh Almanack, for 1807.

☞ Orders for these and German Almanacks, merchants will please to forward early, and much oblige their friend,

Sept. 1, 1806. *ZADOK CRAMER.*

MATTHEW BARNWELL,
Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his former customers and the public, that he has removed from Front street to Market street, near the Monongahela river, where he intends carrying on his business more extensively than formerly, and as it will be his study to have work done in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will receive a share of the public patronage.

He has for sale, a quantity of *Sool* and *Upper Leather*, low for cash.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1806.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pitt township, within one mile of Pittsburgh, on the 15th instant, an indented servant girl named *Susannah Puntney*, but calls herself Susannah Prize, 16 years and an half old, about 5 feet high, black hair, dark complexion, heavy eye-brows, and thick lips; had on a plain blue linsey petticoat, a blue and white striped cotton short gown, and a new red and white spotted shawl. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said girl to the subscriber.

JOHN WOLSLARE.

September 16, 1806.

The following BLANKS, correctly and handsomely printed on good paper, may be had at this Office.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simin's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisputable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGON near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsburgh. PRESLEY NEVILL.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or book account are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 7, 1806.

He has on hand a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

which he will sell low for Cash or C[ountry] roduce.

N. B. A Two Story Brick HOUS[E] ished, near the Market House, to [be] be Rented.

Hemp wanted; for which a ge[ner]ous price will be given.